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Title: Plant support and method for manufacturing such plant support.

The invention relates to a method for manufacturing a plant support according to the preamble of claim 1. Such method is known from US 5,311,700.

In this known method a container is provided, manufactured of wire mesh, which is layered on the inside with water permeable, non-biodegradable polyurethane. Roots of plants growing inside said container can grow through said polyurethane and will form thin air roots outside said foil. The plants, such as trees, can be planted together with said container and liner.

NL 8700470 discloses a method for planting using a combined holder and support. In this method a container is used made of wire mesh, closed on the upper side. In this container a growing medium, such as earth is introduced, in which plants are grown in a position away from the position in which the container is to be finally used. The container can only be moved together with the growing medium when said plants have rooted sufficiently to hold together said growing medium. No indication for use of a covering material is given in this publication.

From practice, plant supports are known in the form of plastic boxes having a closed bottom and sidewall. In these boxes, soil or another growth medium is poured wherein a plant is placed, which plant is raised in this box. For that matter, "plant" should in this context be understood to include at least a plant, tree, shrub or the like. During raising of the plant in question, the roots thereof will grow against the wall and bottom of the pot and, upon further growth, will extend along the inside of the wall. When the plant has been raised sufficiently, it is removed from the pot, together with the ball formed in the pot, and is dug in in a soil suitable therefor, in which the plant is to be further cultivated. Because the roots in the pot have grown along the wall, it will take a relatively long time, after transplanting, before the roots

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will spread in the surrounding soil. This means that further growth is at least temporarily impeded, while, moreover, the relevant plant will fix itself in the soil only after a relatively long time. This is particularly disadvantageous when relatively large plants are to be transplanted, because at least initially, these plants will have insufficient stability. A further drawback of these known pots is that the plant with the ball should be taken out of the pot, after which the pot should be removed. This is labor-intensive, relatively costly and, moreover, environmentally burdensome.

It has already been proposed to manufacture pots from reed or peat dust, which pots have been pressed. Such pots have as a drawback that they are of weak construction, while moreover, to these pots it likewise applies that the roots will grow on the inside along the wall. Moreover, the storage lives of such pots is relatively short, which means that plants cultivated therein should be transplanted relatively quickly, because otherwise the pot will have decomposed so far that it will no longer have any constructional firmness

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whatsoever and the roots will already have grown so far that the plant can no longer be transplanted without damage.

The object of the invention is to provide a method for manufacturing a plant support of the type described in the preamble, which method results in a
5 plant support wherein the drawbacks of the known plant supports are avoided, while the advantages thereof are maintained. To that end, a method according to the invention is characterized by the features of claim 1.

In a method according to the invention, a box-shaped element is used having a relatively open wall structure, such that in principle, soil could fall
10 therethrough while roots could grow without any obstruction to the outside through said relatively open structure. According to the invention, this box-shaped element is lined such that said partially open wall is covered at least partially, allowing soil or a like growth medium to be easily introduced into the box-shaped element without possibly passing outside through said
15 openings. Preferably, this involves the use of a covering material which is substantially biodegradable and has such a structure that soil, at least the comparable growth medium to be applied, cannot pass through, while roots of a plant to be cultivated in the relevant growth medium can easily grow through the relevant covering material and the above-mentioned openings.
20 Thus, a plant support is obtained which can readily be placed in or on the soil, such that the roots can grow through the covering material to the outside of the box-shaped element and into the surrounding soil for anchoring the plant and, during further cultivation, for supplying the required growth substances. Preferably, the box-shaped element, during use, is at least largely dug in in
25 said soil.

With a plant support manufactured according to this method, plants can be cultivated in a simple manner, while the plant support can be disposed entirely above the ground. Roots will grow at least partially into the covering material, in a direction enclosing an angle other than 180 degrees with the
30 relevant part of the wall of the pot, for instance substantially at right angles

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thereto. When the roots, in particular relatively small roots such as the root hairs, pass through the covering material, they come within the reach of (day)light, as a result of which the growth will brake or even stop at least for the time being. When the plant support is subsequently dug in in the ground at least partially, the roots, then extending under the ground, will grow further, so that a good anchoring and nutrition becomes possible. During the cultivation of the plant, the box-shaped element will provide for sufficient constructional strength of the plant support, so that it can be picked up and displaced in a simple manner. To this end, the plant support offers sufficient handling possibilities, while the plant support can moreover be secured to the ground in a relatively simple manner by means of the box-shaped element. When, during use, the plant support is dug in in the ground only partially, the parts projecting from the ground can easily be covered for embellishing the appearance and closing off the partially open wall parts. However, the plant support may also be used uncovered.

In an advantageous embodiment, a method according to the invention is further characterized by the features of claim 2.

By manufacturing the box-shaped element from a mesh-shaped material, sufficient bearing capacity and support of the covering material can readily be obtained, while, moreover, a sufficiently open structure of the wall is maintained. By using the mesh-shaped structure for both the wall and the bottom of a box-shaped element, it is moreover provided that roots can also grow through the bottom of the box-shaped element. During raising of the plant up to its transplantation, the box-shaped element can then simply be placed on a closed base or disposed such that also the bottom side of the box-shaped element comes into contact with daylight, to prevent continued growth of the roots.

Further, a method according to the present invention is preferably characterized by the features of claim 4.

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The use of natural materials, in particular natural fibers and binding agent, offers the advantage that a particularly environmentally friendly plant support is obtained. Preferably, in a method according to the invention, coco fibers and binding agent such as latex are used, while simply through a
5 suitable choice of the dimensions of the coco fibers, the type of binding agent and the ratio thereof, covering material can be obtained of different degrees of open structure and time that this structure is maintained, so that in each case, a suitable covering material can be chosen, for instance depending on the plant to be cultivated, the expected period from raising to transplanting and the like.

10 In further elaboration, a method according to the invention is further characterized by the features of claim 8.

The use of at least one substantially vertically extending guide element in a plant support according to the present invention offers the advantage that during use, plants cultivated in the plant support can readily
15 be guided along the guide element, for support thereof. Because the guide element is secured in or to the box-shaped element or forms an integral part thereof, the additional advantage achieved is that the guide element is readily kept in the desired position without further necessitating trestles or like measures. Indeed, sufficient anchoring of the box-shaped element or at least
20 the plant in the soil, after transplantation, will provide for sufficient stability of the guide element.

The invention further relates to a method for cultivating plants and the like, characterized by the features of claim 9.

Such method offers the advantage that in a particularly simple
25 manner, plants or the like can be cultivated in a first position, whereafter the plants together with the plant support can be picked up and displaced into an operating position, wherein the plant support can, for instance, be secured in or to the ground, be dug in entirely or partially or put down on the ground. This means that for consumers, at least end users, relatively full-grown plants
30 become available relatively quickly.

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The invention further relates to a method for manufacturing a hedge, characterized by the features of claim 13.

With a method according to the present invention, loose hedge elements can be manufactured with guidable, relatively fast-growing plants, so that relatively quickly, a substantially closed surface can be obtained. This means that for a user, a hedge forming a suitable separation can be obtained in a relatively fast manner. Moreover, hedge elements can thus be obtained from plants which are normally not directly suitable for forming a hedge, because these plants cannot, or at least not without any problem, grow to the desired height independently.

Through the use of box-shaped elements with guide elements connected thereto, the advantage achieved is that the entirely or partially full-grown hedge elements can readily be picked up and displaced. Thus, for instance hedge elements can be positioned and prepared as prefab elements on a suitable location, such as in a greenhouse or at an agricultural or horticultural farm, to obtain the desired hedge elements with substantially closed plant surface, whereafter the relevant hedge elements can be picked up and displaced to the position where they are to be used, for instance a garden, park, exhibition or the like. The advantage thus achieved is that an end user directly disposes of a hedge, or at least a hedge element, which is full-grown such that the desired separation is obtained. The box-shaped element provides that the entire hedge element can be picked up at once, including the relevant plants and the associated roots. This simply prevents the plants from being adversely affected by the displacement.

By linking a series of hedge elements formed according to the invention, a hedge of relatively great length can be obtained.

The invention further relates to a plant support, characterized by the features of claim 16.

Such plant support offers the advantage that it has a relatively simple structure, that it can be of a constructionally stable design and can readily be

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used for cultivating plants which are to be displaced in course of time, while after displacement, the roots of the relevant plant will easily provide for anchoring in the ground.

5 In a particularly advantageous embodiment, a plant support according to the invention is further characterized by the features of claim 22.

A demountable or at least modular design of the plant support offers the advantage that the plant support can be transported in parts, at least prior to use, so that less transport volume is required. Moreover, a plant support can thus be simpler to handle. Prior to use, the desired plant support can then be
10 assembled from the modules supplied. Such plant support moreover offers the advantage that with a limited number of different parts, a large number of plant supports, possibly of different shapes and dimensions, can be built up, which is advantageous in terms of production.

In the further subclaims, further embodiments of a method and plant
15 support according to the invention are described.

To clarify the invention, exemplary embodiments of a method and plant support according to the present invention will be further explained hereinafter, with reference to the accompanying drawings. In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a box-shaped element with guide element
20 according to the invention;

Figs. 2A-2C are side elevations of three alternative embodiments of a box-shaped element with guide element according to Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of three juxtaposed hedge elements according to the invention;

25 Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of a portion of a plant support according to the invention, in a simple embodiment;

Fig. 5 shows a plant support according to Fig. 4 during the raising of a plant, in particular a tree;

Fig. 6 shows a plant support according to Fig. 5, after transplantation;

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Fig. 7 shows a plant support with guide element, in two demountable embodiments;

Fig. 8 is a top plan view of a plant support according to Figs. 1-3, in an alternative embodiment;

5 Fig. 9 shows a plant support according to the invention in a further alternative embodiment; and

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of a noise protection wall built up with elements according to the invention.

10 In this specification, identical or corresponding parts have identical or corresponding reference numerals. In the embodiments shown, the invention is described with reference to, inter alia, guide plants such as ivy and trees, yet it will be understood that in a method according to the present invention, use can also be made of other sorts of plants, shrubs and trees, both single and in rows or groups.

15 Fig. 1 is a front view of a box-shaped element 1 with guide element 2, manufactured from wire metal, such as, for instance, woven reinforcing steel rods, to obtain a mesh-shaped structure having substantially rectangular openings 4 between upright wires 6 and horizontal wires 8. It will be understood that similarly, other structures can be used as well, as long as at least the wall 12 and/or the bottom 14 of the box-shaped element 1 at least partially have an open structure, while in this embodiment, it is advantageous when along the guide element 2, plants can be guided or possibly secured thereto, in a manner known per se from gardening. It will be understood that the box-shaped element 1 may be manufactured in the same or a similar manner, from the same material, as the guide element 2. In this specification, at least with regard to Figs. 1-3, the assembly of a box-shaped element 1 with guide elements 2 will further be referred to as plant support 10.

25 Fig. 2A shows a plant support 10 in a first embodiment, in side elevation, with the plant support 10 manufactured in one piece. To that end, a box-shaped element 1 is formed from flat-woven reinforced iron rods by

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bending the metal, to form two longitudinal walls 12 and a bottom 14. From the upper longitudinal edge of one of the sidewalls 12, parallel to this longitudinal wall 12, a second wall face 16 extends to a position adjacent the bottom, to which a second bottom face 18 connects, extending parallel to the bottom 14 to a position near the center thereof. From the side of the second bottom face 18 remote from the longitudinal wall 12, the guide element 2 then extends vertically. Hence, in such embodiment, the guide element 2 is fixedly connected to the box-shaped element 1, so that a stable, relatively rigid construction is formed and the guide element is simply prevented from becoming detached from the box-shaped element 1.

Fig. 2B is a side elevation of an alternative embodiment of a plant support 110 according to the invention, the box-shaped element 101 being manufactured separately, for instance by bending woven wire metal, to form a bottom 114 and sidewalls 112. The lower end of a guide element 102 formed from woven metal wire has been bent over at right angles to form a second bottom face 118. The second bottom face 118 has a width that is approximately equal to half the width of the bottom 114. For instance by welding, clamping means or the like, the second bottom face 118 is secured to the bottom 114 with its free longitudinal edge connecting to one of the longitudinal walls 112, to realize a stable positioning of the guide element 102 in the box-shaped element 101.

Fig. 2C shows an embodiment of a plant support 10 comparable with the embodiment shown in Fig. 2A, however with the second wall face 16 left out. The second bottom face 18 extends approximately horizontally, at least parallel to the bottom 14, from the upper longitudinal edge of one of the longitudinal walls 12, with the guide element 2 again extending at right angles from the side of the second bottom face 18 remote from the longitudinal wall 12. Such embodiment of a plant support 10 is simpler to manufacture in one piece. However, an embodiment according to Fig. 2A has the advantage

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that the box-shaped element 1 is entirely clear at its top side, on two sides of the guide element 2.

A plant support 10, 110 according to the invention can be used as follows.

5 The box-shaped element 1, 101 is covered with a covering material 20, for instance on the inside, as shown in Fig. 2C and Figs. 4-6. In Figs. 2A and 2B, this covering material 20 has been left out for clarity's sake. Preferably, as covering material 20, a biodegradable sheet or film-shaped material is used, optionally having a fine mesh structure. Advantageous is the use of natural
10 fibers such as ramie, coco or the like, with a natural binding agent, such as latex, starch derivatives or the like added thereto. By pressing slightly, a sheet having the desired, relatively open structure is obtained from said fibers and binding agent, at least such a structure that roots, in particular small roots such as root hairs, can grow into and through the covering material. Through a
15 suitable choice of fibers and binding agent, such as coco and latex, a plant support 1 can be obtained which can be disposed above the ground for, for instance, a number of months or even 1-2 years, without its bearing capacity becoming unacceptably low.

 The covering of the box-shaped element 1, 101 is preferably folded
20 from a blank, cut from said sheet-shaped material, and pressed in a simple manner on the inside of the box-shaped element. However, strips of covering material may, for instance, also be woven through the meshes of the wall and/or bottom. Other covering manners are, of course, also possible, for instance on the outside or a pressure-molded covering. Next, a growth medium
25 122, for instance soil, is poured into the box-shaped element 1, 101, onto the covering material 20. The covering material 20 is of such design that the growth medium cannot fall through the bottom 14, 114 or longitudinal wall 12, 112. As long as the plant support is disposed above the ground, roots 124 of plants 126 inserted into the growth medium are prevented from growing to the
30 outside of the box-shaped element 1, 101. The growth is inhibited or even

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stopped by (day)light. When the box-shaped element 1 is dug in in the ground, the roots will continue to grow, so that a good anchoring is obtained and the plants will be able to absorb sufficient nutrition from the environment.

As shown in Fig. 2B, plants 126 are placed in the growth medium 122, on both sides of the guide element 102 in the embodiment shown, which plants 126 will grow in a guided manner along the guide element, such that the guide element 2, 102 is covered thereby at least substantially completely. This may involve the use of at least initially fast-growing plants. Thus, a hedge element 128 exhibiting a desired separating action can quickly be obtained.

Fig. 3 is a perspective, schematic view of three adjoining, juxtaposed hedge elements 128. Of each hedge element 128, the box-shaped element 1, 101 has been dug in the ground, shown schematically in Fig. 3 by the line 130. The guide elements 2, 102 extend approximately vertically, with the plants 126 thereagainst to form a substantially closed foliage.

As shown in Fig. 2, a plant support 110 can be disposed with its bottom 114 on a floor 132, for instance in a greenhouse, for the initial growth of the plants 126 therein. When, in the opinion of a user, the plants 126 have grown sufficiently, the relevant hedge element 128 can be picked up from the floor 132 and transferred to, for instance, a garden where the hedge elements 128 can be dug in in the manner shown in Fig. 3, to form the desired hedge.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, a straight hedge is formed with the plant supports 1, 101. However, it will be understood that by means of the hedge elements 128, differently shaped hedges may likewise be obtained. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the plant support 10 is on one side provided with hook elements 34, capable of hooking around an upright 6 of an adjoining plant support 10, to obtain a slightly fixed connection between linked plant supports 10. Moreover, the stability of the various plant supports can thus be increased even further. An additional advantage of a hedge according to the invention is that it can readily be kept at a desired level. Indeed, the hedge, or at least the plants 126, can readily be clipped right above the upper edge 36.

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136 of the guide element 2, 102. For that matter, in particular when use is made of climbing plants, these plants will at least substantially not grow above said upper longitudinal edge 36, 136, but fall back against the side of the guide element 2, 102, whereby the height of the hedge element is limited in a natural fashion.

Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of a portion of a plant support 210 according to the invention. This plant support 210 comprises a box-shaped element 201, without a guide element in the exemplary embodiment shown. The box-shaped element 201 is built up from a mesh-shaped structure as shown in Fig. 1, with vertical wires 206 and horizontal wires 208. Accordingly, the wall 212 and the bottom 214 have a substantially mesh-shaped, open wall structure. Provided on the inside of the box-shaped element 201 is a covering 220, which is, for instance, folded from a blank or pressed. The covering 220 is manufactured from a covering material composed from substantially natural fibers, in particular coco fibers, ramie fibers or like elongated fibers, and a binding agent, in particular a natural binding agent such as latex, as described earlier with regard to Fig. 2. As appears from the section, the fibers 211 constitute a wall structure which is relatively open but whose openings are much smaller than the meshes in the box-shaped element. The structure of the covering material can readily be selected, for instance on the basis of the desired lifetime and degrading time, the desired porosity and bearing capacity and the like, so that in each case, an optimum plant support can be designed.

Fig. 5 shows the portion of the plant support 210 according to Fig. 4, during the raising of a plant 226, in particular in the form of a tree. However, other plants can of course also be cultivated herein, for instance shrubs such as firethorn or like self-supporting, relatively dense-growing plants capable of forming, for instance, a hedge element. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the plant support 210 is disposed on a bottom face 232, while a growth medium 222 has been poured into the box-shaped element 201. In the growth medium 222, a plant 226 is placed, tended such that a network of roots 224 has been

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formed. A number of thinner roots 224 has grown through the covering 220, passing fibers 211, until an end 225 of the relevant roots 224 has reached the side of the covering 220 facing away from the inside of the box-shaped element 210. In that case, the growth stops or is at least inhibited considerably, due to the light into which the roots 224 reach. This readily prevents the roots from growing far outside the plant support 210, while the roots do in fact extend at least partially through the covering 220 in a direction which encloses an angle with the plane of the relevant wall 212 or the bottom 214. Root hairs 227 will grow through the covering 220 as well, while, moreover, a number of root hairs 227 will grow into the covering 220.

After the plant 226 has been raised sufficiently in the plant support 210 in the position shown in Fig. 5, the plant support 210 is picked up together with the plant 226 from the bottom 232 and moved into an operating position, where the plant support 210 at least with the box-shaped element 201 is dug in in the ground 230. Next, the plant 226 is allowed to grow further, while the roots 224 will directly grow on to far outside the box-shaped element 210. The ends 225 of the roots 224 will grow beyond the covering 220, while forming a strongly branched network of roots 224, including root hairs 227, as a result of which the plant 226 will quickly obtain a sufficiently stable anchoring in the ground 230. After a passage of time, the covering 220 will be biodegraded and only the box-shaped element 201 remains behind in the ground, in so far as it will not decompose after a longer passage of time.

As appears from the above description, when a plant support according to the present invention is used, the plant need not be taken from the plant support before it can be transplanted. Because the roots can simply grow through the covering material of the covering 220, they will, after the plant support has been put in the ground at least partially, be able to grow "straight on" simply, unlike the known plant supports, where the roots will be substantially coiled up because of the wall of the pot.

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Instead of receiving a plant support 210 in the ground, as shown in Fig. 6, the plant support can also be arranged entirely, at least substantially completely, above the ground, such that substantially only the bottom face 14, 114, 214 is received on or in the ground 130, 230. The roots 224 will then grow into the ground substantially only through the bottom face. By suitable means, such as a tent pegs, ground pins or the like, the box-shaped element can easily be fixed to the ground at least temporarily, while the ground pins can easily engage preferably the horizontal wires. By suitable means, such as plate material, the sidewalls 212 can then be covered, if so desired.

Fig. 7 shows, in side elevation, two embodiments of a plant support having a guide element, built up from separate parts. On the left-hand side, a grid-shaped element as described with reference to Fig. 1 is twice bent over at right angles adjacent a lower end thereof, rightwards in Fig. 7, to obtain a guide element 302 having attached thereto a right box element 314R. In the guide element 302, at the level of the box 314R, two slots 303 are provided, extending throughout the width of the guide element 302, by bending over the uprights 306 locally. From a comparable, mesh-shaped material, a second, left box-shaped element 314L is formed by bending over at right angles twice, whose dimensions in the embodiment shown are approximately equal to the right box 314R. In one of the vertical walls of the box-shaped element 314L, there are likewise provided two slotted recesses 303, flush with the slotted recesses in the guide element 302, yet in opposite direction. In the embodiment shown, this is outwards. As appears clearly from Fig. 7, on the left-hand side, when the left box 314L is slid against the guide element 302, an approximately square passage 305 is formed on the side remote from the right box 314R, between the slotted recesses 303. Into each of these passages 305, a bar 307 is inserted, so that the left box-shaped element 314L is secured against the guide element 302. Thus, a particularly stable connection is effected, while transport is readily possible in separate parts.

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In Fig. 7, on the right-hand side, an alternative embodiment is shown, wherein a guide element 302 is used which is substantially flat. On either side thereof, a box-shaped element 314L, R is provided, constructed like the left box-shaped element 314L in Fig. 7 as discussed earlier. The two box-shaped elements 314L, R have been slid from both sides against the guide element 302, such that between the slotted recesses 303, the bar element 307 can again be slid, with simultaneous inclusion of the guide element 302. The position of the deformations 303 is chosen so that displacement in vertical direction is not possible, because the deformations 303 abut against horizontal wires 308 of the guide element 302.

It will be understood that other manners of modular construction of an apparatus according to the invention are also possible, for instance through the use of clamping means, screwing means and the like, known per se. Thus, for instance clamping plates can be fixed from either side against box-shaped elements 314 and/or guide elements 302, whereby vertical 306 and/or horizontal wires 308 are clamped. These and many comparable variations will be readily understood by anyone skilled in the art. It is further observed that in Fig. 7 no covering material is shown, for the sake of clarity. However, during use, this covering material will in fact usually be applied.

Fig. 8 is a top plan view of a further advantageous embodiment of a plant support 410 with guide element 402 and box-shaped element 401. The box-shaped element 401 is U-shaped, as for instance shown in Fig. 2b. The longitudinal edges 409 of the guide element 402, which edges are vertical during use, are bent over at right angles in opposite directions relative to the plane of the guide element 402, so that the guide element is slightly Z-shaped in top plan view. On either side, the edges are bent over such that the guide element 402 can be placed in the box-shaped element 401, between the vertical walls 412, with the bent-over portions abutting against said vertical walls 412. By means of, for instance, clamping means, binding means, screw means or the like, or possibly by means of, for instance, welding or gluing techniques,

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the bent-over longitudinal edges 409 are secured to the vertical wall parts 412, to produce a structurally simple, stable construction, while the bent-over longitudinal edges 409 moreover provide stiffening of the guide element 402. The further advantage thus achieved is that the guide elements 402 can also be used without, for instance, support poles or the like, when relatively light material is used for the manufacture thereof. Thus, a hedge or comparable construction can be formed with such elements in an even simpler manner.

When different plant supports 410 are disposed side by side, as shown in Fig. 8, the bent-over longitudinal edges 409 of juxtaposed plant supports 410 can be intercoupled, for instance by binding means such as wire or tie wraps, to increase its stiffness. For that purpose, mirror symmetrical plant supports 410 can be used, as shown in Fig. 8 on the right-hand side, or identical plant supports, as shown in Fig. 8 on the left-hand side. Also, the longitudinal edges 409 of a guide element 402 can be bent over to the same side, which may in particular be advantageous when relatively narrow box-shaped elements 401 are used. It will be understood that in other places, too, comparable bent-over portions can be provided in the guide element, with comparable stiffening effects.

Fig. 9 shows a portion of a box-shaped element 501 of a plant support 510 according to the invention, comparable with, for instance, Fig. 4. In this embodiment, the horizontal wires 508 and vertical wires 506, which together form the mesh-shaped structure as shown in Fig. 1, are incorporated into the covering material 520. The covering 520 is again composed as described with reference to Fig. 4. In this embodiment, the box-shaped element 501 is preferably formed from a flat plate of mesh-shaped material which, before it is bent over, is covered on both sides with said covering material 520. For that purpose, the covering material 520 is pressed, glued or provided in another suitable manner around the mesh-shaped element. If necessary, the covering material can also be woven through the openings of the mesh-shaped element or provided therethrough in another manner. After the provision of the

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covering 520, the element is subsequently bent over to form the box-shaped element 501, possibly after it has been cut to measure. However, it is also possible to fix the covering material 520 after bending of the box-shaped element 501. This manner of covering, wherein the mesh-shaped element is incorporated into the covering, offers the advantage of requiring fewer manufacturing operations, while, moreover, the mesh-shaped element is covered towards the outside.

It will be understood that the alternative embodiments shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 of at least parts of a plant support according to the invention can also be applied to the other exemplary embodiments shown, in the same or a similar manner.

Fig. 10 is a schematic side elevation of a noise protection wall 150, for instance for use along a road, railroad or the like. The noise protection wall 150 is built up from a number of regularly spaced apart trestles 152 secured in the ground 132. Against the trestles, on one or, as in the exemplary embodiment shown, both sides thereof, an apparatus 10, 110 according to the invention is placed, in an embodiment where a guide element 102 has only one side thereof provided with a box-shaped element 1, 101. Via the guide element, the apparatus 10, 110 is connected to the trestle 152, schematically represented by loops 154. The box-shaped elements 1, 101 can again be dug in in the ground 130, but may also be placed on a slope, schematically represented by 132. Digging in offers the advantage of providing a firmer construction. Next, between the trestles 152 and the guide elements 102, a filling material is provided, lava stone 156 in the embodiment shown. Lava stone absorbs noise in a particularly effective manner. Thus, a noise wall can be obtained in a particularly fast and simple manner, at relatively low costs. The elements 10, 110 used can have a relatively great height and length, for instance 3-5 m, enabling working fast. Since the roots 124 will grow to the outside of the box-shaped elements 1, 101, a firm anchoring is obtained, while, moreover, the vegetation will stay alive for a very long time. Thus, a well-

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overgrown noise wall is maintained, so that its noise-resistant, or at least the noise-absorbing features are increased even further.

The invention is in no way limited to the exemplary embodiments given in the specification and the Figures. Many variations thereof are possible within the framework of the invention.

Thus, the guide element can be positioned otherwise relative to the box-shaped element, for instance parallel to the longitudinal wall of the box-shaped element, while, moreover, the box-shaped element may also be constructed differently, for instance with diverging longitudinal walls. Both the box-shaped element and the guide element may be manufactured from other materials, for instance plastic, with openings formed otherwise, for instance perforated plate, while, moreover, one or more box-shaped elements may be directly formed from the material earlier described as covering material. It is further noted that as the case may be, hedge elements may also be formed without covering material, or with a different covering material, incapable of being grown through. Also, a hedge element according to the invention may be arch-shaped, with a box-shaped element on one or both sides of an arc element, for instance suitable for guiding roses. In principle, a plant support according to the invention may have any desired dimension. Thus, a hedge element shown in Figs. 1-3 has, for instance, a guide element whose size is about 2x2 m, but this may easily be adjusted to a user's wishes. Plant supports with or without guide element may be of a narrower design and provided with suitable coupling means, so that transportation is simplified, a greater freedom of design is realized and sufficient stability is maintained all the same. A plant support according to the invention can further be, for instance, bent, in top plan view as well as in side view.

These and many comparable variations are understood to fall within the framework of the invention as set out by the appended claims.